

By Authority



## PROCLAMATION!

We, LILUOKALANI, by the Grace of God, Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, agreeably to Article twenty-second of the Constitution of the Hawaiian Kingdom, do hereby appoint, failing an heir of Our body, Our beloved Subject and Niece Her Royal Highness VICTORIA KAWEKIU KAIULANI LUNALILO KALANINUIAHILAPALAPA to be Our Successor on the Throne after it shall have pleased God to call Us hence.

Done at Iolani Palace in Honolulu, this ninth day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

LILUOKALANI.

By the Queen:

SAMUEL PARKER,

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

1366-31 2709-31

Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to command that Letters Patent be issued under the Great Seal of the Kingdom granting to Her Consort, His Excellency the Honorable John Owen Dominis, the rank and dignity of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort with precedence above all other subjects.

Aliolani Hale, Honolulu, March 28, 1891. 2729-31 1368-31

It has pleased Her Majesty the Queen to appoint CHARLES B. WILSON, Esq., Marshal of the Kingdom, vice C. L. Hopkins, Esq., resigned.

W. AUSTIN WHITING,

Attorney-General.

March 9, 1891.

1366-41 2709-41

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE STAR MILL COMPANY FOR DISCONTINUATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Honolulu, January 29th, 1891.

Whereas the Star Mill Company has, pursuant to the laws in such case made and provided, duly filed with the undersigned a petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law. Now, therefore,

Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in the office of the undersigned on or before the 15th day of April, 1891; and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned at Aliolani Hale, Honolulu, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day, and show cause why said petition should not be granted.

C. N. SPENCER,

Minister of the Interior.

## Decorated.

Saturday forenoon Her Majesty the Queen conferred the Royal Order of Kalakaua upon the following named gentlemen:

His Excellency Samuel Parker, to be a Knight Grand Cross.

His Excellency Charles N. Spencer, to be a Knight Grand Officer.

His Excellency W. Austin Whiting, to be a Knight Grand Officer.

Honorable W. James Smith, to be a Knight Commander.

Honorable Frank S. Pratt, to be a Knight Commander.

Mr. Charles Creighton, to be a Knight Commander.

Mr. Frank P. Hastings, to be a Knight Commander.

## Norway for Home Rule.

The political situation in Norway is extremely grave. Of the 114 members of the Storting who took part in Monday's division, in which the conservative ministry was defeated, the majority practically demand that Norway shall have control of her own foreign affairs. The moderate liberals and radicals are sinking their differences and present a united front. If the king follows the constitutional usage by choosing a new ministry from the majority it will tend to the rapid repeal of the Scandinavian union. If he appoints a ministry to combat the majority it will be certain to provoke a conflict which will threaten public peace and order.

## Electric Power.

Unlike the steam engine, of which gigantic specimens have been produced as a result of comparatively slow development, the dynamo came into existence at a time when efforts were being made to construct machinery of all kinds on the grandest possible scale. Hence we find that as early as 1881 the Electrical Exhibition showed an Edison dynamo giving 800 amperes and 110 volts (120 horse power). Increase in size has continued to be rapid, and the Berlin central stations now have 500 horse power dynamos, while at Deptford a 3,000 horse power alternator is at work, and two 10,000 horse power machines are soon to be started.

## Hawaiian Gazette

EST. MODUS IN REBUS.

## 10-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1891.

By THE Editor of the Bulletin furnished, either directly or indirectly, the contents of the insulting and libellous correspondence published in the New York World, and published in the Elele of March 21, his editorial harangue last Friday was very timely and appropriate, and further comment on it is unnecessary, to indicate its authorship, when the style and tone of both productions is so very similar, as to point to the same origin.

## KILLING OF THE CABLE BILL.

It may be well to place on record the action of Congress on the Hawaiian Cable bill during the last two or three days of the session, for future reference.

In the lower House, on the 2d of March, "the joint conference committee on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill agreed that the Hawaiian cable proposition be amended to provide for the payment to the cable company of not more than \$150,000 per annum for fifteen years by the Government, with the requirement that the Hawaiian Government shall pay also a sum equivalent to one-third of that paid by the United States.

On the 3d, Hitt of Illinois submitted the conference report on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. Hitt stated that the only subject which had been in dispute was the Senate amendment relative to the Hawaiian cable. The proposition, as it now stood, reduced the cost from \$3,000,000 to \$2,250,000, and provided that the Government of the Hawaiian Islands should pay one-third as much as our own. It further provided that the United States could at any moment take the whole property on payment of the actual cost of construction. After a debate, the conference report was rejected—yeas 86, nays 136.

McCreary offered a resolution instructing the conferees on the part of the House to insist on disagreement to the Hawaiian Island cable provision. Agreed to."

On the 3d, at the evening session the Senate insisted on the Hawaiian cable amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, and agreed to a further conference, Hale stating that that was the only matter of dispute.

The conferees on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, being unable to agree, settled the only remaining point in dispute by striking out the proposition for a cable between the United States and Hawaii.

## PHILANTHROPIC EFFORTS.

It is always more pleasant to record a liberal gift from a living man than a bequest from one who, having the control of wealth, retains it in his own hands till they sink on the deathbed, and then it is discovered that he leaves it by will to some great charitable or educational or other philanthropic purpose. It was thus that Geo. Peabody and many others made their magnificent gifts out of their own pockets, and we now with pleasure record the use to which Baron Hirsch is putting a large portion of his great wealth. Living generally in Paris he has representatives in New York who assist poor but deserving Hebrew immigrants in America to the extent last year of \$10,000 a month. He has now placed the sum of \$2,400,000 as a trust fund to be administered by an executive body of prominent Hebrew citizens of the city of New York, the income to be devoted to the improvement of the intellectual and moral, as well as the physical condition of the poorer Hebrews. Vast numbers of these unfortunates have been driven from Russia by the recent barbarous edicts, and the Hirsch Fund will assist needy immigrants on their arrival, and transport them to suitable localities, train them to handicraft or agriculture, and put them in the way of getting their own living.

The wordy war between "Gen-

eral" Booth and his antagonists is still carried on. Professor Huxley contends that the remedy is worse than the disease, and the money subscribed does not go entirely to the objects intended by the donors. The secretaries of several old established charities which have been for years working on the same lines as those propounded by the General, as if originated by himself, complain that their friends fall off as the monster subscription list fills, and find themselves supplied proportionately. Meanwhile it is stated that Booth is in treaty for a suitable farm in Berkshire which includes twelve cottages, a mill and two "good residences" and is said to be peculiarly adapted for the requirements of the "Army."

The energetic Cardinal Lavigerie, too, has his plan for the redemption of the Sahara and the repression of the slave trade. The cardinal has organized what he calls a Sahara Brotherhood, men who will dedicate themselves to the service of Africa in the line of industrial work.

The specific and immediate objects of the brotherhood are the opening of wells in the desert which have been deserted, the digging of new wells wherever water can be found and planting gardens and trees.

This will be accompanied with necessary work among the neighbors and with active antagonism to the slave stealers.

Before fully joining the brotherhood, novitiates spend fifteen months in preparation, then a probationary period of five years, and then are expected to join for life.

It is reported that two thousand men have already offered themselves, and that fifty have been taken as a nucleus to the new organization.

## EXPLANATORY.

The Elele newspaper of Saturday last contains several erroneous statements in relation to the printing of the Great Register, which demand notice. It will be remembered that the Government called for bids for doing this work, and of the four tenders received, that of the Elele Company was the lowest, by some two or three hundred dollars. To execute this work properly and promptly, as was demanded by the Government, requires not only types, two tons or more of expensive paper, with presses and skillful workmen, but also facilities for ruling and binding 250,000 pages into over 5,000 pamphlets and volumes—all to be completed within a stipulated period.

The only offices supplied with ruling and binding facilities are those of the GAZETTE and the Press. Application was made by the Elele Co. to both these offices, to have the binding work done for it, but without success. We do not know the reasons given by the Press Co., but if they were the same as those of the GAZETTE they were perfectly right in declining to undertake it in the manner proposed. The reasons given by the GAZETTE were that the constant daily carrying of small lots of paper between offices to be ruled, and then returned, rendered the paper liable to be damaged by rain, dust and mud, and the work more or less soiled thereby with careless handling, and we would not undertake to be a party to do contract work in a way which might render it liable to be condemned by the government, involving loss to one or both parties doing the work. The proposition was so unbusiness-like that we declined to engage in it.

A proposal then came from the Elele Co. "to go ahead on the job," which was of course promptly declined. A few words regarding the purchase of Mr. Rasmussen's bindery. This gentleman having decided to close his business and return to the States, advertised the bindery for sale. No purchaser came forward willing to pay his price, and he concluded to pack up his ruling machine and stock and take them with him. Nothing would have been more unfortunate for the place than the shipping away of an office and fixtures so much needed here as a bindery. Finding that he was determined to do as he said, the GAZETTE COMPANY very reluctantly purchased his stock, and would greatly have preferred his remaining here and carrying on his business as formerly. In other words the GAZETTE COMPANY was compelled to buy. The office has been and will be open to do all work that may be offered to it to do in a safe and reasonable manner, the same as if Mr. Rasmussen remained here, and on as favorable terms to customers, but they will not be a party to do any "slop work" as proposed by the Elele Company.

The printing of the Great Register has been commenced, and if no accident occurs, it will be completed within three months from the time it was begun, though it took some eight months to do this work two years ago. Our staff of skillful printers are familiar with work of this kind, and with the superior facilities for printing and binding any large orders which this office possesses, we hope to give full satisfaction, although it is an expensive job with no great profit attached to it.

There are 9,000,000 real estate mortgages on record in the United States, or one to every seven inhabitants. It would be interesting to know what proportion the mortgages bear to the whole population.

Daily Advertiser 50c. per month.

## THE FUTURE OF THE PACIFIC.

What is to be the relation of San Francisco to the future commerce of the Pacific? Our people, with laudable pride, claim that theirs is "the Queen City of the Pacific," but is it as certain as we would like it to be, that the future will justify the appellation? We are subject to a few drawbacks, but fortunately we are blessed with so many natural advantages that only foresight, enterprise and public spirit are required to enable us to maintain the long start in the lead we have made. It is unfortunate that we have no coal in our immediate neighborhood, and, because of that fact, it is hardly likely that certain important branches of manufacturing will ever take deep root here. The cities around Puget Sound will ever have an enormous advantage over us in that, as well as in some other particulars. The coal, iron and lumber of the North should make that the shipbuilding and manufacturing center of the Pacific. But San Francisco's admirable position on the map of the world ought to give her an assured future as the commercial entrepot for this ocean. But will it? Experienced men of the world, acquainted with great cities, and with the methods by which commercial supremacy is maintained, are not just as sure of what San Francisco's future is going to be as some of us are, with whom the wish is father to the thought. Perhaps it would be well if we listened occasionally to a little adverse criticism, and calmly investigated it for all it might prove to be worth. A German merchant, for many years connected with the China trade, recently said, in passing through this city, that it was doomed to slow progress and to loss of rank as a commercial center. Upon being pressed for reasons for the faith that was in him, he said a few things that were exaggerated, and not a few that were exceedingly disquieting. He said, among other things, that San Francisco has no large or available back country to depend upon. All the country east of Salt Lake City was tributary, he said, to Chicago, whilst west of the City of the Saints there was little but alkali plains and sterile mountains. It was true, he admitted, that there was valuable territory to both the north and south of us, but the railroad had made those regions rivals of, and not feeders to our trade.

In regard to our foreign commerce he said that was now witnessing its best days. In every direction there was a loss in sight. The completion of the Nicaragua canal would cut us off from the trade of all the Americas lying south of us, as well as from that of Australia, New Zealand and the South Pacific Islands. In China and Japan we should soon be almost unknown commercially. Canadian Pacific enterprise, he declared, would put us to shame. The new steamers from Vancouver to Yokohama and Hongkong, as well as those by way of Hawaii to Brisbane and Sydney, would surpass in speed, comfort and cheapness any vessels ever seen in these waters, and even our own people would go north to take passage on them. He said that in the matter of building and operating sea-going steamers we could not compete with either the Germans or the British. Furthermore, he declared that San Francisco's merchants did not, as a rule, put themselves in line to win foreign commerce. The system of credits upon which the world's commercial transactions are based, he said, was practiced here to so limited an extent as to render it next to impossible for foreign merchants to do business at this port in anything save wheat and flour. Though the Southern California boom was overdone for a time, matters there will come out all right, because, as the unsurpassed and unsurpassable orchard of the United States, that region has a basis for a certain kind of prosperity that cannot be disturbed.

Northern California may produce citrus fruits, but cannot produce them so abundantly or so cheaply as Southern California. So Pedro and San Diego are good enough ports for all that region. The area from the terminus of the Canadian Pacific, along both shores of the great lakes, and thence along the canals to the Atlantic, is to constitute the future backbone of the industries and commerce of the North American Continent, and Canada and the United States will find a complete union indispensable. Such at any rate, are the views of a traveled and experienced merchant familiar with this coast and countries of the Pacific generally.—[S. F. News Letter.

## Wooden Wedding Anniversary.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Z. K. Meyers gave, Monday evening, a surprise party in commemoration of their wooden wedding anniversary. The surprisers gathered early in the evening at the Meyers' residence, completely taking the inmates by surprise. After spending the evening very pleasantly, the friends departed leaving many handsome wooden presents.

## EASTER SUNDAY.

## How the Festival was Observed in Honolulu.

The festival of Easter was observed in this city yesterday by special services at nearly all of the churches. The weather was fair and a large number of people were out.

At the Central Union Church the decorations were very pretty, the pulpit platform being literally covered with choice flowers, evergreens and potted plants. On the front of the organ was a handsome bunch of calla lilies, while on the reading desk a large bunch of violets attracted much attention. At the morning service there was a good congregation. The choir sang the anthem "Break forth into joy" and special hymns. The sermon by the pastor Rev. Dr. Beckwith was appropriate to the occasion. In the evening the church was crowded in every part and the music was excellent, the large choir singing the special anthems with much taste and expression. Several hymns were sung in which the congregation joined with heartiness. The pastor gave a brief Easter address.

The services at the Roman Catholic Cathedral commenced with masses at 6, 7 and 8 A. M. At 10 o'clock high pontifical mass was celebrated, when an immense congregation was present. The St. Louis College choir and band assisted in the musical portion of the service, and their singing and playing were unusually fine. In the afternoon there was baptism and the benediction.

The early celebration of the Holy Communion of the Cathedral Congregation of St. Andrew's on Easter morning was attended by a large number of communicants. Her Majesty Queen Dowager Kapiolani and Her Royal Highness Princess Poomakalani, being among those who partook of the sacred elements of bread and wine. The floral decorations around the altar were not profuse, however, what few were there, were tastefully arranged. The Bishop of Honolulu officiated, assisted by Rev. W. H. Barnes. Morning Prayer was held at 11:30 A. M. A fair congregation was present, and the Bishop of Honolulu delivered an Easter sermon. At 3:30 P. M., Rev. Mr. Barnes conducted the evening prayer in Hawaiian. Three infants were baptized by him.

The rector and members of the Second Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral have reason to be proud of the success of their Easter services. At 5:30 o'clock in the morning there was a celebration of the Holy Communion, the number of communicants being 70. At 9:30 o'clock the Cathedral was crowded, extra sittings being provided throughout the ambulatories and centre aisle; everyone was occupied. The special programme of music as announced in Saturday's issue was fully carried out. The choir sang magnificently, the anthem "They have taken away my Lord," by Dr. Stainer, a particularly fine composition, being rendered in the most perfect manner. The special Easter hymns were sung with much spirit. A short but excellent sermon was most impressively delivered by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh. At the close of the sermon Holy Communion was administered, there being sixty-eight communicants. In the evening at 6:30 o'clock there was again a large congregation, and most enjoyable music. The collections during the day amounted to nearly \$300.

## Naval.

The Herald's Washington's correspondent says: I learn to-day that several vessels will shortly be added to the Pacific squadron. The American fleet in the Pacific is reduced to three vessels, the Charleston at San Francisco and the Iroquois and Mohican at Honolulu. The Pensacola is in the Southern Pacific looking after the American interests in Chile. She will be joined by the Baltimore and San Francisco later in the month. These vessels may be needed there all summer.

With affairs at Honolulu in a disturbed state, as reported since the Charleston left there, her return will become necessary, as American interests in the midway group and at Samoa require constant watching. It will be simply impossible to have any vessels in the Northern Pacific during the coming fishing season unless some of the other squadrons are drawn upon. It may also become necessary to send more vessels to Chile. This is the situation on the Pacific.

## Massacre in Madagascar.

PARIS, March 4th.—News of a horrible massacre comes from Madagascar. Ramasatra, Governor of the Province of Belanond, receiving a petition from the population to the Government to defend them from cruelties, massacred 275 persons, including men, women and children belonging to leading families. The slaughter continued for several days. The agonies of the victims were in many cases protracted. Sometimes their bodies were gradually dismembered, their heads were sawed off and their bodies thrown to the dogs. Many of the women were outraged. The survivors were forced to erect a trophy composed of the heads of the victims. The popular fury has caused the Government to announce that the offenders will be punished.

## New Advertisements.

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ILLUSTRATED

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For sale at Hawaiian News Company's, and at T. G. Thrum's Up-town Stationery store.

Published by the

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.,

46 Merchant St.,

Honolulu, H. I.

## The Planter's Monthly.

FOR MARCH, 1891.

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## Purchasing Agent.

BEING ESTABLISHED IN SAN FRANCISCO, I offer my services to Hawaiian residents, as a Purchasing Agent. My thorough acquaintance with the island trade will enable me to give good satisfaction in my purchases. Terms 5 per cent on purchases up to \$50; 2 1/2 per cent on larger orders. Address: GEO. HEINEMANN, 1367-31, 614 1/2 Geary St., San Francisco.

## Solid Silver Goods.

I HAVE PURCHASED THE ENTIRE consignment of Silver Ware lately sent to Capt. G. Heinemann from Norway and will sell the same at greatly reduced rates. Just the things for birthday presents. Purchases delivered in any part of the Kingdom free. C. H. DICKEY, Hamakua, Maui, March 17, 1891. 1367-31

## NOTICE.

Hawaiian Bell Telephone Company.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF stockholders held Feb. 28, 1891, the following officers of the Company were elected for the ensuing year:

Godfrey Brown, President and Treasurer.  
Cecil Brown, Vice-President.  
J. F. Brown, Secretary.  
J. Cassidy, Gen'l Superintendent.  
H. von Holt, Auditor.  
Directors—Jas. Campbell, W. O. Smith, J. F. Brown.

(Signed) J. F. BROWN,  
Secretary H. B. Tel. Co.  
1704-2w 1365-1w